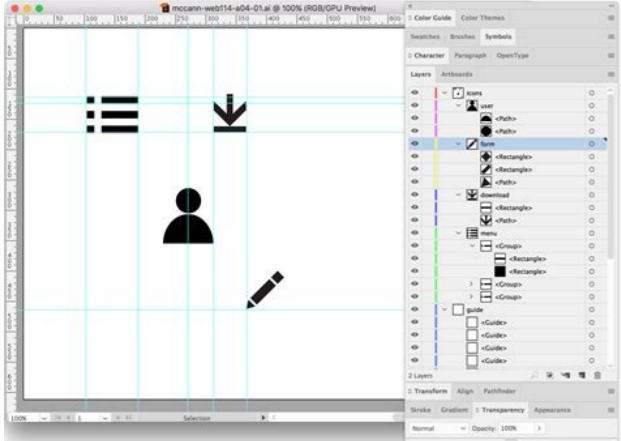


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- a) x intercepts: $(-2, 0)$ and $(-6, 0)$, y intercept: $(0, 12)$, vertex: $(-4, -4)$, graphing form: $y = (x + 4)^2 - 4$
 b) x intercepts: $(4, 0)$ and $(-2, 0)$, y intercept: $(0, -8)$, vertex: $(1, -9)$, graphing form: $y = (x - 1)^2 - 9$
 c) x intercepts: $(3 + 2\sqrt{3}, 0)$ and $(3 - 2\sqrt{3}, 0)$, y intercept: $(0, -9)$, vertex: $(3, -18)$, graphing form: $y = (x - 3)^2 - 18$
 d) x intercepts: $(\frac{-5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}, 0)$ and $(\frac{-5 - \sqrt{21}}{2}, 0)$, y intercept: $(0, 1)$, vertex: $(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{21}{4})$, graphing form: $y = (x + \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{21}{4}$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	18	13	8	3	-2	-7	-12

-5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5

First Part	Second Part = 5* first	Third Part = \$35 + first	Total = \$385
x	5x	35 + x	

Course 3 / Chapter 3 Test

Multiple Choice

1. Mr. Frank bought 10 tickets to a game show and spent \$65. His friend gave him 5 tickets for \$17 each and he sold the remaining 5 tickets for \$10 each. Which system of equations could you use to determine the number of tickets Mr. Frank bought for \$10 each? **a.** $10x + 5y = 65$ **b.** $x + 5y = 17$ **c.** $10x + 5y = 17$ **d.** $x + 5y = 65$

2. Which figure has rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation of 120°? **a.** **b.** **c.** **d.**

3. The slope of a line is 2. Which of the following lines is perpendicular to it? **a.** $y = 2x + 3$ **b.** $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ **c.** $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ **d.** $y = -2x + 3$

4. A scatterplot shows a positive linear association. Which of the following is a possible equation of the line of best fit? **a.** $y = 2x + 3$ **b.** $y = -2x + 3$ **c.** $y = 2x - 3$ **d.** $y = -2x - 3$

Solve the system of equations below using the Equal Values Method. Page 2Home > CC3 > Chapter 6 > Lesson 6.1.4 © 2022 CPM Educational Program. All rights reserved.

1. ORCUTTACADEMYHIGHSCHOOLCORECONNECTIONSALGEBRA1 Chapter 6 Statistics 2. 6-4 to 6-9 6-4. See below: a. Strong positive linear association with one apparent outlier at 2.3cm. b. She reversed the coordinates of (4.5, 2.3) when she graphed the data. c. An increase of 1 cm length is expected to increase the weight by 0.25g. d. $1.4 + 0.25(11.5) = 4.3$ g e. We predict that when the pencil is so short there is no point left, the pencil is expected to weigh 1.4g. 6-5. See below: a. arithmetic b. $t(n) = 3 + 4n$ c. $n = 26.5$, so no. 6-6. See below: a. (15, 2) b. (-3, 4) 6-7. See below: a. $-6xy$ b. x c. d. 6-8. See below: a. b. b = ac c. d. 6-9. See below: a. -43 b. 58.32 3. 6-16 to 6-21 6-16. The predicted price for a 2800 sq ft home in Smallville is \$264,800 while in Fancyville it is \$804,400. The selling price is much closer to what was predicted in Smallville, so she should predict that the home is in Smallville. 6-17. See below: a. geometric b. 55 = 3125 c. an = 5n 6-18. an = t(n) = -2 + 6n 6-19. 7 ounces 6-20. See below: a. b. x = 2(y - 3) Smallville, so she should predict that the home is in Smallville. 6-17. See below: a. geometric b. 55 = 3125 c. an = 5n 6-18. an = t(n) = -2 + 6n 6-19. 7 ounces 6-20. See below: a. b. x = 2(y - 3) c. d. 6-21. (3, -2) 4. 6-24 to 6-29 6-24. See below: a. The form is linear, the direction is negative, the strength is moderate, and there are no apparent outliers. b. About 5 - 1.6x; 2.6 days c. 3.3 - 2.6 = 0.7 days. The cold actually lasted 0.7 days longer than was predicted by the linear model. d. The y-intercept of 5 means that we expect a person who has not taken any supplement to have a cold that lasts five days; more generally, the average cold is five days long. 6-25. an = t(n) = 4 - 3n 6-26. See below: a. b. (12, 0) 6-27. See below: a. $y(x + 3 + y) = xy + 3y + y^2$ b. $(x + 8)(x + 3) = x^2 + 11x + 24$ 6-28. See graph below: (-2, 0), (0, 2), $x \geq -2$, $y \geq 0$ 6-29. See below: a. b. c. 5. 6-35 to 6-40 6-35. See below: a. The slope means that for every increase of one ounce in the patty size you can expect to see a price increase of \$0.74. The y-intercept would be the cost of the hamburger with no meat. The y-intercept of \$0.23 seems low for the cost of the bun and other fixings, but is not entirely unreasonable. b. One would expect to pay 0.253 + 0.735(3) = \$2.46 for a hamburger with a 3 oz patty while the cost of the given 3 oz patty is \$3.20, so it has a residual of \$3.20 - \$2.46 = \$0.74. The 3 oz burger costs \$0.74 more than predicted by the LSRL model. c. The LSRL model would show the expected cost of a 16 oz burger to be 0.253 + 0.735(16) = \$12.01. 16 oz represents an extrapolation of the LSRL model, however \$14.70 is more than \$2 overpriced. 6-35 to 6-46 6-36. See below: a. 1.05 b. $20(1.05)^5 = \$25.52$ c. $t(n) = 20(1.05)^n$ 6-37. See below: a. (2, -4) b. (3,) 6-38. See below: a. -1 b. 2 c. undefined d. -1.8 6-39. m = , (3, 0), (0, 2); See graph below. 6-40. See below: a. Room temperature. The hot water will approach room temperature but will never cool more than that. b. The asymptote would be lower, but still parallel to the x-axis. If the temperature outside was below zero, the asymptote would be below the x-axis. 6-41. See below: a. Answers will vary. Students may say negative because "in-town" prices can be higher than prices in the outskirts, or out-of-town families may grow some of their food. Students may say positive because transportation costs make out-of-town prices higher, or out-of-town families eat at restaurants less. The association is probably pretty weak. b. The y-intercept is halfway between 11.27 and 7.67, so the equation is $g = 9.47 - 0.14d$. c. For each additional mile from church, we expect families to \$140 less for groceries this year. d. \$8660 7. 6-35 to 6-40 6-42. See below: a. See scatterplot below. $y = 1.6568x + 0.1336x^2$. Students need to round to four decimals because if they round to fewer decimals, the LSRL gets too far away from the actual points due to the lack of precision. b. See table below; sum of the squares is 0.5881n² 6-43. See below: a. x = 2 b. x = 4 6-44. See below: a. 0.85 b. 1500(0.85)⁴ = \$783 c. an = 1500(0.85)ⁿ 6-45. See below: a. D: $-2 \leq x \leq 2$, R: $-3 \leq y \leq 2$ b. D: x = 2, R: all numbers c. D: $x \geq -2$, R: all numbers d. Only graph (a). 6-46. See below: a. an = 20 - 3n b. 8. 6-55 to 6-60 6-55. See below: a. $y = 5.37 - 1.58x$ b. $y = 6.16 - 1.58x$ and $y = 4.58 - 1.58x$, based on a maximum residual of -0.79. c. 0 to 1.4 days. The measurements had one decimal place. d. Between 4.6 and 6.2 days. The y-intercept is the number of days a cold will last for a person who takes no supplements. e. Students should predict that a negative number of days makes no sense here. Statistical models often cannot be extrapolated far beyond the edges of the data. f. A negative residual is desirable because it means the actual cold was shorter than was predicted by the model. 6-56. 6-57. See below: a. b. 10.9, 6-55 to 6-60 6-58. See graph below. The graph is a parabola opening upward. From left to right the graph decreases until x = 2 and then increases. The vertex is at (2, -1). The x-intercepts are at (1, 0) and (3, 0). The y-intercept is at (0, 3). The line of symmetry is at x = 2. The domain is all real numbers and the range is $y \geq -1$. 6-59. See below: a. $(5x - 3)(2x - 4y + 5) = 10x^2 - 20xy + 19x + 12y - 15$. Likely answers include $(x + 12)(x + 1) = x^2 + 13x + 12$, $(x + 6)(x + 2) = x^2 + 8x + 12$, and $(x + 4)(x + 3) = x^2 + 7x + 12$, although other answers are possible. 6-60. See answers in bold in the diamonds below: 10. 6-61 to 6-66 6-61. See below: a. x = -7 b. x = -1 c. x = 9 d. x = 34 6-62. a + p = 11, 0.60a + 0.35p = \$5.60; 7 apples and 4 pears 6-63. a. b. Yes; Substitute -3 for x and 4 for y. 6-64. She should add 1 first, since the addition is placed inside the absolute value symbol, which acts as a grouping symbol. 6-65. See below: a. There is no solution, so the lines do not intersect. b. c. Yes; both lines have the same slope. 6-66. $y = 2x - 1$ 11. 6-73 to 6-78 6-73. See below: a. See graph below. b. $y = 1.300 + 0.248x$ c. See graph below. d. Yes, the residual plot appears randomly scattered with no apparent pattern. e. Predicted weight is $1.300 + 0.248(16.8) = 5.5g$, residual is $6.0 - 5.5 = 0.5g$. The measurements had one decimal place. f. A positive residual means the pencil weighed more than was predicted by the LSRL model. 12. 6-73 to 6-78 6-74. See below: a. 2 b. 6-75. See below: a. b. c. 6-76. Multiplier of 1.03, 3% increase 6-77. 9 employees 6-78. See below: a. b. -7 c. d. -12 13. 6-85 to 6-90 6-85. See below: a. A very strong positive linear association with no outliers. See graph below. b. See plot below. Yes, the residual plot shows random scatter with no apparent pattern. $r = 0.998$ a very strong positive linear association. 14. 6-85 to 6-90 6-86. See below: a. With each additional degree of temperature, we predict an increase of 410 park visitors. b. The residuals are positive, so we expect the actual values to be greater than the predicted values. The predictions from the model may be too low. c. The residual is about 17 thousand people; the LSRL predicts 24.95 thousand people. actual -24.95 = -7; the actual number of people in attendance was about 17,900. d. The predicted attendance is between 11,800 and 25,800 people. e. The residual plot shows a clear curve; the linear model is not appropriate. For temperatures in the 80s the model predicts too low an attendance; for temperatures in the mid 90s, the model predicts too high an attendance. The range for predicted attendance in part (d) is very large and therefore not useful. 6-87. See below: a. $a_4 = a_3 + 6 = 23$ a. $a_5 = a_4 + 6 = 29$ 6-88. See below: a. $2a_2 - 5ab - 3b^2$ b. $x^3 + x + 10$ 15. 6-85 to 6-90 6-87. See below: a. $a_4 = a_3 + 6 = 23$ b. $a_5 = a_4 + 6 = 29$ 6-88. See below: a. $2a_2 - 5ab - 3b^2$ b. $x^3 + x + 10$ 6-89. See below: a. geometric b. curved c. 6-90. See below: a. b. x = 15 17. 6-99 to 6-104 6-99. $r = 0$; Answers will vary for the LSRL, but the average number of pairs appears to be about 3.8 which is an LSRL of $y = 3.8$. 6-100. See below: a. With a car readily available these teens might simply be driving more and the extra time on the road is causing them to be in more crashes. b. Families which can afford the considerable expense of bottled water can also afford better nutrition and better health care. 6-101. $u = 4$, $v = -3$ 6-102. $y = x + 12$ 6-103. See below: a. 9 b. 11 c. $x = -2$ or 8 6-104. See below: a. $2x^2 + 6x$ b. $3x^2 - 7x - 6$ c. $y = 3$ d. $x = 2$ 18. 6-99 to 6-104 Home > CC3 > Chapter 6 © 2022 CPM Educational Program. All rights reserved.

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